

**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

1. (Previously Presented) A method for displaying frames of a dynamic image using single field data from an interlaced encoded image data having a two-field structure, comprising the steps of:

performing inverse quantization of the interlaced encoded image data to obtain DCT (Discrete Cosine Transform) coefficients of each of a plurality of field blocks that comprise a frame;

to half the size of the DCT coefficients and for each frame, selecting only one, but not both, of two fields that form the frame and discarding the non-selected field, each selected field consisting of selected field blocks;

doubling the size of the DCT coefficients of each selected field block in each selected field by adding high frequency components in order to obtain compensated DCT coefficients having a data size corresponding to a frame block;

performing inverse DCT of the compensated DCT coefficients to obtain image data corresponding to said frame block; and

displaying the image data.

2. (Previously Presented) The method for displaying picture frames according to claim 1, further comprising the steps of:

identifying frames for which to perform a motion compensative prediction; and

performing the motion compensative prediction on the image data corresponding to the frames identified in the identifying step before displaying the image data in the displaying step.

3. (Previously Presented) A method for displaying frames of a dynamic image using MPEG-2 (Moving Picture Experts Group 2) encoded image data obtained from NTSC (National Television System Committee) television signals, comprising the steps of:

performing inverse quantization of the MPEG-2 encoded image data to obtain DCT (discrete cosine transform) coefficients for each of a plurality of field blocks;

alternatively selecting only one, but not both, of an odd field and an even field that form each frame at 1/60 second intervals and discarding the non-selected field, each of the selected odd field and the even field consisting of some of the plurality of field blocks;

adding zero values after the DCT coefficients of each of the plurality of field blocks in the selected field in order to obtain compensated DCT coefficients having a data size corresponding to a frame block;

performing inverse DCT of the compensated DCT coefficients to obtain pixel data for the frame block; and

displaying the pixel data.

4. (Previously Presented) The method for displaying frames of a dynamic image according to claim 3, further comprising the steps of:

identifying frames for which to perform a motion compensative prediction; and

performing the motion compensative prediction of the pixel data corresponding to the frames identified in the identifying step before displaying the pixel data in the displaying step.

5. (Previously Presented) An apparatus for displaying frames of a dynamic image using single field data from interlaced encoded image data having a two-field structure, comprising:

a compressed data buffer for loading and temporarily storing at least a part of the encoded image data representing a single frame;

an inverse quantizer for obtaining DCT (Discrete Cosine Transform) coefficients for each of a plurality of field blocks from the encoded image data stored in the compressed data buffer;

a selecting device that selects, to half the size of the DCT coefficients, only one of two fields, but not both, forming each picture frame and discards the non-selected field, each selected field consisting of some of the plurality of field blocks;

a DCT coefficient addition device that doubles the size of the DCT coefficients of each field block in the selected field in order to obtain compensated DCT coefficients having a data length corresponding to a frame block;

an inverse DCT processing device that performs inverse DCT of the compensated DCT coefficients to obtain pixel data for each frame block;  
a frame data buffer that temporarily stores the pixel data of the frame blocks; and  
a display device that displays the pixel data.

6. (Previously Presented) The apparatus for displaying frames according to claim 5, further comprising:

an identifying device that identifies frames for which to perform motion compensative prediction, and

a device that performs the motion compensative prediction of the pixel data corresponding to the frames identified by the identifying device before the display device displays the pixel data.

7. (Previously Presented) The apparatus for displaying frames according to claim 5, further comprising a storage device that stores the encoded image data to be displayed.

8. (Previously Presented) The method for displaying frames according to claim 1, further comprising the steps of temporarily storing the interlaced encoded image data in a data buffer, wherein the interlaced encoded image data stored in the data buffer is subjected to inverse quantization.

9. (Previously Presented) The method for displaying frames according to claim 3, further comprising the steps of temporarily storing the MPEG-2 encoded image data in a data buffer, wherein the MPEG-2 encoded image data stored in the data buffer is subjected to inverse quantization.

10. (Previously Presented) A method for displaying frames according to claim 1, wherein the added high frequency components are zero values that are added to the calculated DCT coefficients of each field block to double the size thereof and also to reproduce image data having the same size as the original image.